

ADDRESS
OF
The Citizens' League,
OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS,
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CHICAGO:
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1882.



THE OFFICE OF THE LEAGUE

—IS AT—

127 La Salle Street, Room 8,

CHICAGO.





ADDRESS.



The Citizens' League movement owes its origin to the labor troubles which prevailed in this country in the year 1877. Immediately after the terrible outbreak at Pittsburgh, Pa., in July of that year, a feeble imitation of it took place in Chicago. A howling mob went through the manufacturing districts of the city, committing numberless depredations, and compelling peaceable mechanics to stop their work and join in the lawless parade. In a few days the riot ended, but not until it had taught the people of Chicago a valuable lesson for all time to come. Prominent citizens observed that nearly all the actors in this disgraceful fiasco were boys and youths; and in meetings subsequently held at 213 W. Madison street, they directed attention to this singular feature of the disturbance. In this way

the interest of the meetings was greatly excited in the subject of juvenile depravity in Chicago, and eventually an investigation of the facts was planned and executed.

* * *

The discoveries made by the investigating committee not only corroborated their suspicions, but were absolutely appalling. They learned that of the 28,035 persons arrested for crime in Chicago in the year 1877, no less than 6,818 were under 20 years of age, and that 1,782 of these were committed to the Bridewell. They also learned that in that year the arrests of minors had increased 720, and the commitments of minors to the Bridewell had increased 200 over the number in the preceding year. With a view of verifying these figures and learning the causes of this wholesale demoralization of the young, they made extensive tours of observation through the city by day and by night, and they soon satisfied themselves that it was the liquor and beer saloons that were transforming the youth of Chicago into vagrants and desperadoes. They found scarcely a saloon in which there were no juvenile customers, while in one of them they found 78, in another 93, and in another 147 children, patronizing the bar like adults. Subsequently detectives were posted at the doors of six prominent concert saloons on the same evening, with instructions to count all the people who entered them between 7 p. m. and midnight. At one door there were counted 1,680 males, 290 females, total, 1,970; at another, 1,423 males, 58 females, total, 1,741; at another, 2,609 males, 254 females, total, 2,863; at another, 2,658 males, 148 females, total, 2,806; at another 1,657 males, 163 females, total, 1,820, and at another 1,591 males,

94 females, total 1,685. It was found impracticable to make a separate count of the minors who entered these places on that evening, but it was plainly seen that of these 11,618 male and 1,007 female customers an astonishingly large proportion were boys and girls. And as there were at that time about 3,000 saloons in the city, it was reasonably estimated that not less than 30,000 of the children of Chicago were their regular patrons. On consultation with the police it was learned that they could readily believe, from what came under their observation, that the estimate was correct. Later it was discovered that some of the children not only drank beer and liquor, but drank to excess. In some instances they had been found lying insensibly drunk in the gutter in front of the saloons. In other instances they had been made so drunk that it was with difficulty that medical skill could save their lives. It was found that small children were nearly every day arraigned before the police magistrates for drunkenness, and sometimes lay drunk all night in the cells of the police station. What was still more alarming, the investigators were informed by the police magistrates that more than one-half of the crimes, and nearly all of the desperate crimes committed in Chicago, were committed by minors. At the same time it was discovered that there were laws of the state and ordinances of the city which positively prohibited the sale of beer and liquor to minors, but which had never been enforced, and had become dead letters.

* * *

These deplorable facts were discussed night after night in the meetings referred to, until the community generally became interested, and

many prominent business men took part in the proceedings. And the conclusion was reached that the laws of Illinois and the ordinances of Chicago, in the face of which these atrocities had been shamelessly and fearlessly perpetrated, should at once be revived and vigorously enforced. It was considered that nothing short of an organized effort on the part of private and disinterested citizens could ever effect this; and accordingly, on Saturday evening, November 25, 1877, at the same place of meeting, "The Citizen's League of Chicago, for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors" was organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. The president, Mr. F. F. Elmendorf, and the general agent, Mr. Andrew Paxton, lost no time in carrying out the intentions of the society. Their first overt act was the arrest of a man named Baker Born, who kept a saloon on W. Lake street. Born had been guilty of enticing into his saloon nine little boys, who were on their way home from Sunday school, and making them drunk. He was arraigned before justice Daniel Scully and promptly fined \$25 and costs. The League drew great inspiration from the public indignation which Born's crime excited, and from the promptness with which he was punished; and from that time to the present it has gone steadily forward, increasing every year in activity, influence and popularity. It is doubtful whether any public charity in the West, of late years, has been so universally commended, and so cheerfully supported. It has only been necessary to proclaim its mission and report its labors to any people, in order to establish it in their affections. The following table contains a succinct statement of its operations for the first four years of its existence:

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
Saloon - keepers Prosecuted ..	241	166	96	233	736
Held to the Grand Jury..	81	90	50	60	281
Fined by Jus- tices.....	83	85	13	83	264
Annual Outlay.	\$1,400	\$1,600	\$1,240	\$1,542	\$5,782

During the first five months of 1882 the work has been urged on with redoubled vigor. In that period 500 saloon-keepers have been prosecuted. Of this number 40 were held to the grand jury, 294 were fined by justices, and 35 remain to be tried.

* * *

The effect of the operations of the League on the morals of the youth of Chicago was instantaneous and permanent. The work cannot be appreciated without a brief analysis of the criminal statistics of the city. In 1876 the arrests of minors increased 960, and in 1877 they increased 720. But in 1878, the first year of the League's existence, they decreased 1,418, and in 1879 they decreased 139. And although they have increased slightly in the last two years, the increase is amply accounted for by the policy of the city government, and the increase of the population, which increased 204,208 in the last decade, against 188,004 in the previous decade. But notwithstanding both of these adverse influences, there have never been as many minors arrested in Chicago in any year since 1877 as there were in that year. The reduction in the commitments of minors to the Bridewell was even more marked. In 1876 these commitments increased 192, and in 1877 they increased 255. But

ever since the League was organized they have constantly decreased. In 1878 they decreased 211; in 1879 they decreased 324; in 1880 they decreased 23; and in 1881 they decreased 17.

But if it be a just method of computing the League's work to compare the criminal statistics of the city for the last four years with what they would have been if crime had continued to increase during that period as it did during 1866 and 1877, the results are something wonderful. The arrests of minors were increasing in 1867 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and at that rate would have amounted in the last four years to 36,485, whereas in fact they amount to only 23,558, showing a reduction of 12,927. The commitments of minors were increasing in 1877 at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and at that rate would have amounted in the last four years to 10,223, whereas in fact they amount to only 5,249, showing a reduction of 4,974. As the city statistics report as minors only those under 20 years of age, it is safe to make these numbers 13,000 and 5,000 respectively. The table on the following page will serve to set these facts in a clear light.

* * *

Considering how much suffering is entailed on the human family by extreme poverty, and how much poverty is entailed on the human family by intemperance, the economic view of the League's work is not a low view to take of it. Both to the tax-payer and to the misguided youth for whom the League works, it has been a wonderful money-saver. A glance at what it has done in this respect will be instructive to those communities that may be thinking of imitating its example.

BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE.

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	Total.
Number of General Arrests.....	26,430	27,291	28,035	27,208	27,338	28,480	31,713	114,739
Number of Arrests of Minors.....	5,138	6,098	6,818	5,400	5,261	6,144	6,753	23,558
Increased 12 per cent. every year.....	.....	....	.....	7,635	8,550	9,576	10,724	36,485
Number of Minors committed to House of Correction.....	1,335	1,527	1,782	1,571	1,247	1,224	1,207	5,249
Increased 15 per cent. every year.....	.....	.....	.....	2,049	2,355	2,707	3,112	10,223
Number of Girls under 20 years of age sent to House of Correction.....	279	306	289	257	145	94	104	600

The expenses of the Chicago Police Department are about \$450,000 a year, or about \$17 for every arrest. The expense, at this rate, of arresting 13,000 persons would be \$221,000. But the League has saved more than this amount in police expenses. It so happened that eight months after the League was organized the city discharged from the police force 85 patrolmen, whose places have never been filled. The pay of these patrolmen was \$85,000. a year, or \$276,000 for three and a quarter years. And considering the rapid increase of population, it is plain that the League has done the work, for four years, of even more than 85 patrolmen, and has reduced the expenses of the Police Department at least \$300,000. Again, the expense of prosecuting criminals in Chicago is not less than \$150,000 a year, or \$600,000 for four years. And as 13,000 minors are 11 per cent of all the arrests in four years, the city has been saved 11 per cent of that expense, or \$66,000. These 13,000 minors, if they had been arrested, would have spent, on an average, three days each in prison, where the cost of subsistence is twenty-five cents a day, and hence a further saving of \$10,000. If imprisoned, they would have lost their usual earnings, which are, on an average, at least twenty-five cents a day, and hence another saving of \$10,000. Again, if these 13,000 minors had been arrested there would have been a considerable amount laid out in attorneys' fees for their defense, their parents and friends would have lost much time and paid out much money in trying to make them comfortable in jail, and a number of witnesses would have lost much time from their usual vocations. This waste would not be less than \$15,000. And thus it appears that the League has saved to the community at least \$400,000, or \$100,000 for every

year of its existence. But the greatest saving of all has been effected by reducing greatly the sale of beer and liquor. The operations of the League have been very disastrous to the business of the saloon-keepers; and if during the last four years it has prevented 15,000 minors from buying one five-cent glass of beer a day, it has diverted over \$1,000,000 from the tills of the saloon-keepers to other and better uses. Any one familiar with the facts must admit that this is a very moderate estimate of the economical benefits of the League's work. For it must not be overlooked that it takes no account whatever of the incidental waste of money and property by intemperance. Drinking people are notorious for destroying their clothing and other property, for losing their money, and losing their health. Perhaps the money laid out for liquor is the least expense connected with drinking. It is also well known that drinking leads people to steal and destroy the property of others. And if the truth could be known, probably the League has saved more in this indirect way than it has directly. But enough has been said to show that its work has been pecuniarily profitable, especially as its total expenses for four years have been the paltry sum of \$5,782.

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As surprising as have been the economic effects of the League's work, its educational effects have been equally surprising, even if not quite so tangible. The ease with which laws and ordinances which had been dead letters for years were revived and made a terror to evil-doers has inspired all lovers of good morals and good order with new hope and new courage. In many instances it has awakened an inclination in the

community to see that all the laws of every description were enforced. And particularly in the matter of guarding the morals of the rising generation, the League has made a profound impression, and has rallied all the forces of society for a united and vigorous effort. Its influence has been felt in official circles. The police force, the magistrates, the state's attorney, the petty juries and the judges have all been easily induced to further the objects of the League in their several spheres. The city council has felt its influence, and, in aid of its work, passed unanimously an ordinance prohibiting saloon-keepers from permitting minors to play games of any kind in their saloons, and other ordinances prohibiting the sale of fire-arms to minors, and prohibiting pawn-brokers from taking pawns from minors. Indeed the League's work has quickened the consciences and affections of parents themselves, and aroused them to greater solicitude for the moral purity of their own children. But the most surprising effect of all, perhaps, is that which it has had on the saloon-keepers. Many of these men who were before thoughtless and indifferent on the subject of selling liquor to minors have been led to see and admit the wickedness of the practice. And even those who are yet without conscientious scruples are compelled by public sentiment to pretend that they approve of the work of the League. As a class they have felt so sensibly its influence on their business that they have organized "Saloon-keepers' Associations" all over the state to resist it. But even these associations are compelled to insert in their constitutions hypocritical protests against the sale of beer and liquor to minors.

The Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, Bishop of *

Illinois, in his annual address before the Diocesan Convention in May, 1882, spoke as follows regarding the League: "There are practical organizations, without taint of fanaticism, such as the League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors, which should not appeal in vain for co-operation, because it is a method of promoting the cause of temperance which bears the marks of common sense, and is justified by practical results."

A cry of distress has gone up from the "Chicago Liquor Dealers' Protective Association," as witness the following extract from their circular addressed to the "Saloon Keepers of Chicago," dated June 2, 1882:

"The danger of the prohibition movement is no longer confined to the Eastern States, from year to year our adversaries have made rapid progress in the west. And one after another, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa have succumbed to their efforts. Illinois will no longer be able to resist, unless the parties engaged in the Liquor Traffic will unite in resisting the tide of the Prohibition Movement. Our statute book is already disgraced by a law* so unjust and tyrannical in its provisions, that whenever an attempt is made to enforce that law, there is hardly any chance for a Saloon Keeper to escape conviction, no matter how earnest he may have been in his efforts to comply with its provisions. During the last few years the temperance fanatics have succeeded in procuring about 1,000 convictions† in the city of Chicago, and unless the laws are amended at the next session of the legislature such convictions will continually increase."

The example of the League has stirred the whole country from Chicago to the Atlantic. Inquiries concerning its operations have come from North Carolina, from New York, from Massachusetts, from Connecticut, from Canada, and even from England, but especially from

*The law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards.

†Under the minor and drunkard law.

every part of Illinois. It has reason to believe that in this and the surrounding states about a hundred similar institutions have been organized in the last two or three years, as the result of its example. In some of them a remarkable work has been accomplished, as for instance in the city of Aurora. In that city a flourishing League was organized recently, and within two months a highly creditable work has been done. Twenty-three saloon-keepers have been arrested, have pleaded guilty, and have been duly fined. Four beer gardens that were public nuisances have been closed. All the saloons have been closed, front and rear, on Sunday. The number of saloons has been reduced from 33 to 17. The price of a liquor license has been raised from \$200 to 500. Between 40 and 50 habitual drunkards have become sober men and gone to work. And minors have been absolutely excluded from the saloons.

Unfortunately the ultimate and most valuable results of the League's work cannot, in the nature of the case, be accurately learned nor adequately expressed. There are no statistics from which it can be discovered how many broils and desperate fights it has prevented, nor how many wretched homes it has united and made happy. No one knows how many tears it has dried, how many smiles it has produced on careworn faces, nor how many hearts it has saved from breaking. But with the facts of its history before a sensible people, they can be trusted to infer these results for themselves.

* * *

The Citizens' League came to the conclusion several months ago that a transition stage in its work had been reached. Its labors seemed to de-

mand broadening, both as to their object and as to their geographical extent. For the last two years it has found it beneficial and even necessary to undertake the enforcement of the laws against selling liquor to drunkards, as well as those against selling liquor to minors. For some time past a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon it to undertake also the enforcement of the laws against the adulteration of liquors, and indeed of all other laws regarding the liquor traffic. At the same time, it was loudly called upon to broaden its work geographically, and to inaugurate a movement which should be at least as wide as the state of Illinois. Knowing the inestimable blessings that have always and everywhere followed its work, it felt that it would be recreant to its mission if it did not do what it could to secure the organization of a Citizens' League in every county town in the State, and to form them into an association that would promote acquaintance, disseminate information and secure concert of action. Accordingly, at its call, a council of all the Leagues in the State was held on Saturday, May 27th, 1882, and **THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS** was organized, by the adoption of the constitution printed elsewhere in this pamphlet. The object of this address is to bring this organization to the notice of the good people of the state, and to acquaint them with the workings and the unparalleled success of the parent League in Chicago, in hope that other Leagues may be formed in every county, and establish relations with **THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS**.

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For the different communities into which this

address will find its way THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS has, in addition to the foregoing statement of facts, a few earnest words.

The work of THE LEAGUE is purely humane and unselfish. It has no political nor sectarian ends in view, and will not permit itself to be used for any outside purpose whatever. Hitherto it has numbered among its supporters Republicans, Democrats and Greenbackers; Catholics and Protestants; Americans, Irish, Germans and Scandinavians; Total abstinence people and Anti-total-abstinence people; Prohibitionists and Anti-prohibitionists. It is not a temperance society, in the sense of exacting a temperance pledge from its members. It simply aims to unite all classes in an effort to enforce the existing liquor laws of the state.

Do you not need such an organization? Are not your youth corrupted with liquor and with games of chance in your saloons? Do not these saloons sell liquor to confirmed and helpless drunkards? Do they not sell adulterated and poisonous liquor? Do they not violate every law and ordinance that has been made to restrain their traffic? And are they not raising up a generation of vagrants, drunkards and criminals in your very midst? If so, will you not organize a local Citizens' League, and join hands with us in this noble work?

THE LEAGUE has an experienced general agent whose business it is to traverse the state, and aid in organizing local Leagues. On application to Mr. F. F. Elmendorf, the president of the state organization, this agent will be sent to address your meetings and aid you in commencing operations. There are also numerous private

gentlemen in Chicago to whom this work is very dear, and who occasionally make visits to other cities and towns for the same purpose, and some of whom will be sent to you if desired. THE LEAGUE also keeps on hand a supply of literature pertaining to its work, which it will supply you with on application. It is expected, of course that, if you are able, you will defray the actual expenses of the agent and others when they are sent to assist you. At the same time, THE LEAGUE does its work in the most economical manner, and will endeavor to burden you as little as possible.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1882.



LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT:

F. F. ELMENDORF.

VICE PRESIDENTS, COOK COUNTY:

HON. C. C. BONNEY,

And one member from each County in the State.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

F. P. FISHER.....	Chicago
R. D. FOWLER.	Chicago
I. P. RUMSEY.....	Chicago
W. B. HAWKINS.....	Aurora
THOMAS HOOD.....	Chicago
D. R. DYCHE.....	Evanston
J. C. SHAFFER.....	Chicago
E. D. REDINGTON.....	Chicago
E. F. CRAGIN.....	Chicago
JAMES WOOD.....	Chicago
ROBERT NEIL.....	Stock Yards
D. K. LYMAN.....	La Grange
R. W. CORBETT.....	Aurora
WM. REYNOLDS.....	Peoria
E. G. COE.....	Sandwich

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY:

E. P. HOWELL.

TREASURER:

S. A. KEAN.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME AND OBJECT.

SECTION 1. This League shall be called "THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS."

SECTION 2. Its objects shall be the suppression of the sale of liquors to minors and drunkards, and the enforcement of the liquor laws.

SECTION 3. It shall strive to effect these objects (1) by enforcing all existing laws and ordinances, prohibiting the selling or giving of intoxicating liquors to minors or drunkards, and prohibiting minors from playing games in places where liquors are sold, (2) by adopting from time to time such other means as may be deemed necessary, or as may in experience be found advisable for the accomplishment of the general purposes of the organization, which is the saving of our youth from habits of dissipation and vice, and (3) by organizing and fostering, especially in every county seat in Illinois, local leagues, having the same object in view.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Any local League in Illinois, the name of which contains the words "THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE" in addition to words of distinction, and the Constitution of which is in harmony with the object of this association, as expressed in Sec. 2 of Art. 1 of this Constitution, and shall pay into the treasury of this League not less than \$10 per annum, shall, by such payment, constitute its members members of this League. Each such League shall be entitled to elect three delegates to each meeting of the League.

SECTION 2. Members of the Board of Managers and delegates alone shall be entitled to vote.

SECTION 3. Delegates shall not be entitled to sit as members, at any meeting, until their certificates of election, duly authorized by the local Leagues, have been presented to the Recording Secretary, and approved by the League, except in cases where the Convention shall expressly dispense with certificates.

SECTION 4. The delegates of each local League shall present at every annual meeting a written report of the work done by their League during the preceding year.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the League shall consist of a President, one Vice President for each county in the State, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

SECTION 2. The officers shall be chosen by the Board of Managers.

SECTION 3. The officers elected before the second annual meeting shall serve until the adjournment of that meeting, and officers elected at that and subsequent annual meetings, shall serve from the adjournment of the annual meeting at which they are elected until the adjournment of the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected and qualify.

SECTION 4. The duties of the officers shall be those commonly belonging to those offices, subject to the instructions of the League.

SECTION 5. The Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer shall make a written report at every annual meeting.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President of each county to see that his county is fully organized.

ARTICLE IV.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. For the prosecution of the work in recess, the League shall elect a Board of Managers, of which the President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the League shall be ex-officio members.

SECTION 2. Previous to the first annual meeting, the Board of Managers may be elected at any meeting, but at, and after that meeting, they shall be elected at the annual meeting only.

SECTION 3. The Board of Managers shall consist of fifteen members, besides the ex-officio members, and none of said fifteen members shall be officers of the League.

SECTION 4. When the Board of Managers is first elected, five of these members shall be elected to serve until the adjournment of the annual meeting of October, 1882, and five to serve until the

adjournment of the annual meeting of October, 1883; and five to serve until the adjournment of the annual meeting of October, 1884. And at every annual meeting, five members shall be elected to serve for the term of three years each.

SECTION 5. A quorum of the Board for the transaction of business shall be seven members.

SECTION 6. The Board of Managers, in the recess of the League, shall have all the powers of the League subject to the instructions of the League.

SECTION 7. The Board of Managers shall make a written report to every annual meeting of the operations of the League during the preceding year.

SECTION 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers: 1. To provide for the raising of funds to defray all necessary and legitimate expenses of this League. 2. To provide suitable quarters in which the meetings of the League and the Board shall be held. 3. To provide for the organization of such subordinate and auxiliary associations in the state as may be deemed advisable. 4. To fill all vacancies in office which may occur by death, resignation or otherwise. 5. To appoint such standing committees as they may from time to time deem advisable, and as may be provided by the by-laws of this League. 6. To make full and complete report of the proceedings to each regular meeting of the League for its action. 7. To call such special meetings of this League, or of the Board, as they may from time to time deem necessary. 8. And generally, to employ such means as to them may seem best to promote the interests of this League, and to advance the purposes for which it has

been organized. 9. To make such by-laws as may be necessary.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Until the adjournment of the first general or annual meeting, the League shall meet at the call of the President, or in his absence by the Board of Managers; and thereafter it shall hold one regular meeting ever year, to be called the annual meeting, on the second Tuesday in October, at such time and place as it may select; and also adjourned meetings wherever and whenever it may see fit.

SECTION 2. Other meetings of the League may be called at any time or place by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Before the first annual meeting this constitution may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Managers; but thereafter it shall not be repealed, altered for amended, except by a two-thirds vote of all members present at a regular meeting of the League.



BY - L A W S.

First. Regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held on the second Saturday of each month at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Second. The Board of Managers shall appoint the following standing committees, viz.: Finance, Publication, Judiciary, and Branch Organizations. Each of said standing committees to consist of three members of the Board of Managers, and to continue in office until the annual meeting next succeeding their appointment, or at the pleasure of the Board.

Third. No indebtedness shall be incurred by the League except through the direction of the Board of Managers.

Fourth. The Treasurer shall have the custody of all the monies belonging to the League, and shall pay no bills except upon orders drawn by the Recording Secretary and countersigned by the President of the League.

Fifth. All reports of committees, standing or special, shall be made in the first instance to the Board of Managers, and shall be by it, in its discretion, reported to any meeting of the League.

Sixth. Any general or special agent who may be employed by the Board of Managers to prosecute the work of the League shall have their compensation fixed by the Board of Managers, and be under the general direction of the President of the League, subject to such instructions as may be given from time to time by the Board of Managers.

Seventh. At all meetings of the League and Board of Managers "Roberts' Rules of Order" shall be adhered to as the standard of parliamentary practice.

Eighth. The By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Board of Managers by a majority vote.

Ninth. At all meetings the following order of proceedings shall be observed:

1. Calling of the roll of members.
2. Reading of the minutes of last meeting.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Reports of general and special agents.
5. Unfinished business.
6. Auditing of Treasurer's accounts.
7. New business.



LIQUOR LAWS OF ILLINOIS.

The following are the leading sections of the liquor laws now in force in Illinois :

SECTION FIVE—SELLING OR GIVING LIQUORS TO MINORS OR DRUNKARDS.

1. *Statute.*

The Dram Shop Act provides that—

§ 6. Whoever, by himself, or his agents, or servant, shall sell or give intoxicating liquors to any minor, without the written order of his parent, guardian or family physician, or any person intoxicated, shall for each offense, be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 ; and imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

In 1877, this was amended so as to read as follows :

Whoever, by himself or agents, or his servant, shall sell, or give intoxicating liquor to any minor, without the written order of his parent, guardian or family physician, or to any person intoxicated, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten, nor more than thirty days ; or both, according to the nature of the offense : *Provided*, This act shall not affect any prosecution pending at the time this act takes effect ; but in every such prosecution the accused shall, upon conviction, be

punished in the same manner, in all respects, as if this act had not been passed.

SECTION SIX—EVADING THE LAW.

1. *Statute.*

This act provides that—

§ 13. The giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift, or device, to evade the provisions of this act, shall be held to be an unlawful selling.

SECTION SEVEN—ALLOWING GAMING BY MINORS IN SALOONS.

1. *Statute of 1879*

The last session of the Legislature enacted—

That all saloons, or places where intoxicating liquors are sold, in which minors are permitted to play with cards, dice, balls, or any other article or device used in gaming, are hereby declared to be disorderly houses. Every proprietor or keeper of such saloons, or place where such gaming or playing shall take place, shall, for the first offense, be subjected to a fine of not less than fifty dollars; and, for any subsequent offense, to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for the first offense, and sixty days for any subsequent offense.

SECTION EIGHT—PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO PARTICULAR DAYS.

1. *Sunday Statute.*

The criminal code makes it a misdemeanor to sell on Sunday, in this language:

Whoever keeps open any tippling house, or place where liquor is sold, or given away, upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding \$200. Sunday shall include the time from midnight to midnight.

The election law forbids sales on election days, in the following terms:

No spirituous, malt, vinous or intoxicating liquor shall be sold, or given away, at retail, nor shall any saloon, or bar-room, or place where such liquor is so sold, or given away, be open upon any general or special election day, within one mile of the place of holding an election. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be fined in a sum not less than \$25, nor more than \$100. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, coroner, constable, and other officers of the county to see that the provisions of this section are enforced.

SECTION NINE—ADULTERATED LIQUORS.

Statute and Explanation.

There are probably hardly any pure liquors sold in this state, and if the adulteration statute were duly enforced, it would of itself almost break up the traffic. And its enforcement is comparatively easy, since there is nothing more needed to procure evidence than to purchase and analyze specimens. The defense of ignorance cannot be interposed, since the statute does not say "knowingly;" nor does a license afford any protection. The language is:

Whoever adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any liquor used or intended for drink, with *coculus Indicus*, vitriol, grains of paradise, opium, alium, capsicum, copperas; laurel water, logwood, Brazil wood, cochineal, sugar of lead, or any other substance which is poisonous, or injurious to health; and whoever sells, or offers or keeps for sale, any such liquor so adulterated, shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding \$1,000; or both.

SECTION TEN—THE NUISANCE PROVISION.

1. *Statute.*

The Dram Shop act provides that:

§ 7. All places where intoxicating liquors are sold in

violation of this act, shall be taken, held, and be declared to be common nuisances ; and all rooms, taverns, eating houses, bazars, restaurants, drug stores, groceries, coffee house, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be deemed public nuisances ; and whoever shall keep any such place, by himself, or his agent, or servant, shall, for each offense, be fined not less than \$50, nor more than \$100 ; and [or, under the late amendment,] confined in the county jail not less than twenty, nor more than fifty days ; and it shall be a part of the judgment, upon the conviction of the keeper, that the place so kept shall be shut up and abated, until the keeper shall give bond, with sufficient security, to be approved by the court, in the penal sum of \$1,000, payable to the People of the State of Illinois, conditioned that he will not sell intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of this State, and will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against him for any violation thereof ; and, in case of a forfeiture of such bond, suit may be brought thereon, for the use of the county, city, town or village, in case of a fine due to either of them. It shall not be necessary, in any prosecutions under this section, to state the name of any person to whom liquor is sold.

SECTION FOURTEEN—2. STATUTE AS TO CARE FOR INTOXICATED PERSONS.

The first of the civil penalties prescribed relates to the care of an intoxicated person. The act provides that :

§ 8. Every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any person, shall be liable for, and compelled to pay, a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of, and provide for, such intoxicated person, and \$2 per day in addition thereto for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication ; which sums may be recovered in action of debt before any court having competent jurisdiction.

The act further provides that ;

§ 9. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or

property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual, or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication, in whole, or in part, of such person, or persons; and any person owning, renting, leasing, or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of any intoxicating liquors, that have caused in whole, or in part, the intoxication of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling, or giving intoxicating liquors aforesaid, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits, and to control the same, and the amount recovered, as a *feme sole*; and all damages recovered by a minor, under this act, shall be paid either to such minor, or to his or her parent, guardian, or friend, as the court shall direct; and the unlawful sale, or giving away, of intoxicating liquors, shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee, or tenant, under any lease or contract of rent, upon the premises where such unlawful sale, or giving away shall take place, and all suits for damages, under this act, may be by any appropriate action, in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction.

In connection with this are the following provisions for enforcing judgments obtained under the above section:

6. HOW JUDGMENT ENFORCED.

§ 10. For the payment of any judgment for damages and costs, that may be recovered against any person in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors, under the preceding section, the real estate and personal property of such person, of every kind, except such as may be exempt from levy and sale upon judgment and execution, shall be liable; and such judgment shall be a lien upon such real estate until paid; and in case any person shall rent, or lease to another, any building, or premises, to be used, or occupied, in whole, or in part, for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or shall knowingly permit the same to be so used, or occupied such building, or premises, so used, or occupied, shall be

held liable for, and may be sold to pay, and such judgment against such person occupying such building, or premises. Proceedings may be had to subject the same to the payment of any such judgment recovered which remains unpaid, or any part thereof, either before, or after, execution shall issue against the property of the person against whom such judgment shall have been recovered ; and when execution shall issue against the property so leased, or rented, the officer shall proceed to satisfy said execution out of the building, or premises, so leased, or occupied, as aforesaid : *Provided*, that if such building, or premises, belong to a minor, or other person under guardianship, the guardian, or conservator of such person, and his real and personal property, shall be held liable, instead of such ward ; and his property shall be subject to all the provisions of this section relating to the collection of said judgment.





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